ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-This Evening at 8.-German BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Suthares. This Evening at 8. ... Othelio. Mr. Edwin Booth.

BROADWAY THEATER.-This Evening at 8 .- "The FIFTH-AVE, THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth-te.-This Evening at 8-" La Chanson de Fortunio." GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Fighth-ave, and Twen-chinist.—This Evening at a.—"The Temperat" Mr. E. L. Daren-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"The Forty Theres; or, Striking Oil in Family Jara." Lydia Thompson's Burlesque-Troups

OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at [8, - The tecond volume of "Humpty Dumpty." Mr. G. L. Fox, Mile. Sangall, etc. Second Volume of "Humpty Dumpty." Mr. G. L. Fox, Mile. Sangali, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway—
This Keening.—" The Court of Justice."

THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway-This Even-g at 8.-"Ploto." Mr. W. H. Lugard. THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.— WALLACK'S THEATER. - This Evening at 8.-Bebool" Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effe Germon.

WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 730 Broadway. - This WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.— This Afternoon at 2-" Aladdin."... This Evening at 8. - Famo; or, the Italian Wife." Miss Marriott.

Business Motices.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co.,

No. 199 BROADWAY, favite attention to a valuable patented improvement in

SILVER-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, by which those parts most subject to wear receive an ectra cont of Silser three times the usual thickness, viz: on the back of the handle, beel of the bowl, and points of forks, speens, &c.

This process adds three times to the durability of goods so plated, at an edditional expense of only twenty per cent above our Standard Plate. All Spoons and forks stamped " 1847, Rogers Brus. XII.," and with our trade mark, are plated as above.

We also call attention to the New Patent

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHER, which is warranted more durable than any heretofore offered, and is prononneed by Dr. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, and other estinest medical authorities, to be " perfectly free from anything poisonous or injurious, and to preserve water pure," which is not the case with Ice Pitchers not porcelain lined, We are also introducing a valuable novelty for a Baking Disit, which

is Percelain-Lined and stre-proof, with an elegant eliver-plated Receiver, to be used when ready for the table, which will retain the heat at least trice as long as ordinary diabes.

Our facilities for producing fine plated some are unsurpassed; having the largest manufactories of their kind in the world, and employing the

mest experienced workmen to be found either in this country or Europe, we are enabled to offer the most complete assertment of ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER AND WHITE METAL TABLE AND COMMUNION WARE.

of every description to be found in this country. The above goods are for sale by the principal dealers in Silver-Plated Ware, and to the trade only by the

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ELGIN WATCHES.

watches of parties who advertise to send them "C. O. D." We have no connection with such houses, and do not furnish our goods to any house for that purpose. The excellence and good repute of the real ELGIN WATCHES have caused several foreign and AMERICAN WATCH COMPARIES to make infunion imprations, with the same or similar trade-marks as ours. Avoid ALL parties who adventise to send our goods " C. O. D.," no matter whom. To get the real Ecors WATCHES, purchase only of dealers in your vicinity, or elsewhere, whom you know THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

Buriness office, Nos. 159 and 161 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. ELGIN WATCHES. ELGIN WATCHES. No. 171 Broadway, corner

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FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., N. T.,

effer single Watches at wholesale prices in all grades of these celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only. ROBBERY OF \$1,000,000.

The statement having been extensively published and advertised that the St. John's Savings Bank of Philadelphia had been robbed of the above smount out of a

we deein it proper to state the facts.

THE BANK NEVER HAD A LILLIE SAFE!

Indeed never had any safe; what it did have was an Express Messenger
Hox, not made by Lillie, inclosed in a brick and stone vanit, the outside
door of which was manufactured by Lillie as Fire Proof only, and
sold at such to a Philadelphia from Worker (who manufactured the inside
doors) for the sum of \$250, which included the Lock!

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So much for the responsibility of the Lillie Satu to.

LILLIE SAVE AND INON CO.,

No. 16 PARK PLACE.

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DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST." BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, Nos. 171 Broadway, (cor. of Coordinates.), and say recovery prices.
Waitham Watches sold at lowest New-York prices.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

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Ex-Supervisor Henry Smith and Silas B. Dutcher are the only remaining candidates for the Police Commissionership made vacant by Mr. Acton's resignation.

The debate at Albany yesterday showed what party profits by the fraudulent naturaligation papers. Quite naturally it did not want | Otherwise, it seems very much the reverse. to vote for a law preventing their use.

The gentleman who telegraphs us from Halution, that of Venezuela, "an army of 1,500 V prevent bloodshed," writes wiser than he suspicious, goes before a Judge, and knew, We make no doubt, at least, that the swears that still another person, who chant, a lawyer, a clergyman, with competent not seem to be any longer thought ber of bushels to the acre is falling off yearly. prain business of these soldiers, as well as is not willing to make an affidavit at all, says blacksmiths, corporates, masons, teachers, &c., of by the Torigh The conviction has on a fresher soil, with as good climate, the James Island remains undisturbed.

avoid any of that unpleasant bloodshed which the Company. Thereupon our wise and just ployment in the colony, and will be serviceis to be found on the battle-field.

Next to the folly of our present City Market system is another delightfully Democratic measure, pressed to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday at Albany. Its effect is to prevent Jersey gardeners or dealers in produce from renting stalls in the markets, and to compel the employment of yet more middlemen to swell the cost of food by living off the charges for its transfer from the | nor do we care. What we wish to have noted producer to the consumer. Of course the Democrats all went for it, and too many of the Republicans.

In the Senate. yesterday, all the New-York Internal Revenue appointments were confirmed. Simultaneously with this completion of the new list comes a decision of the Bureau, substantially sustaining the position lately taken by Assessor Webster, concerning the taxability of banking capital. The coast is now clear, and the new officers have a chance to show their fitness for their places. We beg to remind them that the Country and the Government will look to the returns from their districts to tell the story.

We have often urged the importance of establishing free public baths in this city, after the model which has proved so successful in Boston. Here is a beginning at last-or, at least, the symptom of a beginning. Who will follow it up?

follow it up?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On the approach of the Summer season we feel more than ever that one of the great needs of the inctropels is a number of free public baths for the people. The sanitary interests of the city demand this.

To start the matter, I will give fire thousand dollars toward this object, if others will join me in sufficient numbers to render the undertaking a success.

New-York should not be outdone by Boston in this most important sanitary enterprise. New-York should not be dispersive.

J. Frank Wright,
Teacher in Ward School No. 7,
April 14, 1869.

Residence No. 23 East Fourth-st.

Among the most notable nominations made yesterday are those of Mr. Chas. E. Delong of Nevada for the mission to Japan, vice Mr. Van Valkenburg of New-York, recalled; Gen. E. M. McCook, now Minister to the Sandwich Islands, to be Governor of Colorado; and Mr. A. J. J. Martin of Alabama to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, in charge of the Post-Office accounts. There is also a fresh list of Consuls, Internal Revenue officers, and Postmasters. Gen. Grant, who seems actuated solely by the desire to benefit the service, has listened very readily to the objections of the Senate Committees, and has already recalled several nominations for consulates at their instance.

Until the grounds of the decision just rendered in the Spanish Admiralty Court, declaring the American vessel, Mary Lowell, a legal prize, are received, we cannot say that it is unwarranted. But, unless the evidence revealed a very different state of affairs from that narrated in Admiral Hoff's dispatches, the Spanish Courts would seem to be quite as ready to sanction gross violations of international law as the Spanish navy is to commit them. The brig Mary Lowell was reported captured between the man-of-war's anchorage and the inner harbor, within British jurisdiction. If this be true, and the Spanish Courts really undertake to hold the prize legal, they are blessed with a degree of assurance that must astonish even their own people.

The mystery about the Elevated Railroad bill, and the use of the names of A. T. Stewart A BUSINESS FOR LIFE.—The National Life
Insurance Co., of the United States of America has now been about eight
months in most ancesseful operation, having savired the lives of over
4.700 persons. Thus proving the great popularity of the "Low Cash
Rystem" of Life Insurance. Genilemen call at its office in this city and
say; "We are called on hy agents of other companies, but we do not see
any one who represents your plan." First-class Solicitors will see there
is an opportunity to make a large business, the profits of which may last
a whole life time, by representing this important company. Apply at
No. 216 Broadway, New-York.

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The Covernor the Move of the Constructing Company. The Covernor the Move of the Construction of the Covernor the Move of the Construction of the Covernor the Move of the Construction of the Covernor the Move of the Cov "The Governor, the Mayor of the City of Now-York, the President of the Central Park Commission, and Win. B. Astor and Alexander T. Stewart of said city, are hereby appointed Commissioners of said railway, and constituted members of a Board of Commissioners to be known as the 'Central Elevated Haffway Commission of the City of New-York,' whose duty it shall be to promote the object of this act." &c.

We understand that Messrs. Stewart and Astor were not aware of the use of their names in this

If we have not killed the Broadway Surface bill, we have it at least frightened into a state of suspended animation. Its friends were vesterday afraid to come to a square vote on its passage in the Senate, and so laid it on the table. We ask attention the list of the Yeas and Nays. The friends of the bill are all the Democrats and four Republicans; its enemies are all the Republicans save four, and not a solitary Democrat. Will Gov. Hoffman note that list? His party friends claim great credit for his opposition to bold swindles, and we do not wish to detract from it. But we should think more highly of his services if they had some influence on the party that elected him, whose confidence he retains, and to whose interests he is still known to be faithful. Gentlemen of the Democracy! if you keep a Governor who frowns on fraud for anything more than show, now is your time to make him effective! Let us see the influence of Gov. Hoffman displayed upon his faithful and still confiding friends, the swindlers of the Broadway Surface Ring!

Among the nominations which failed for want of action by the Senate at the last session, was that of Col. C. C. Crowe, late of the Rebel army, for Governor of New-Mexico. Gen. Grant has promptly renewed the nomination, but we hear that some of our friends are strenuously opposing it before the Senate. We know of no argument against Col. Crowe that could not have been urged with far greater force against Gen. Longstreet, whose recent appointment has been received by the country with a general sense of satisfaction. Col. Crowe opposed Secession, but "went with his State." Among the earliest of the Alabama Rebels to accept the situation at the close of the war, he has since been an earnest supporter of the Government, and has given his best efforts to promote restoration and peace. He was a Grant elector in 1868, and he canvassed the State at the risk of his life. If our friends at Washington think the Republican party too strong in Alabama, and are anxious to drive back all recuforcements from the ranks of the former Rebels into the reactionary party, then a proscription of men like Col. Crowe is sagacious.

A gentleman who has or had some connection with a Company that has become invana that, in the latest South American revo- volved in a troublesome law-suit, keeps a private account in the Corn Exchange Bank, far more cheaply than isolated settlers; it will of real moment are impossible and hopeless; the men has been sent against the insurgents, to Another person fancies that the fact is

Court accepts this hearsay evidence, and calls upon the gentleman so unlucky as to have a to diminish the usual hardships of pioneering. bank account to prove that the money is his own. If our business community, that either upholds or tacitly submits to the present rule of this city, is satisfied with such a sample of Tainmany judges and justice, we don't know that others need complain.-We do not say that the money in this case does or does not belong to the Company in question; is simply the ease with which, on the testimony of one man that another man who won't come into court thinks the money belongs to somebody else, the Judge assumes to interfere in a matter of private business between a bank and one of its depositors.

If the use of spring guns for the protection of property be not grossly illegal, we hope that it will at once be made so by statute. A City and its suburbs. Each of them would serve thief has just been killed by one of these weapons in Warren County. Barber, missing corn from his crib, set a spring gun there, and killed one Pasco, who came to steal. The general rule of the law is that a man has a right to use just so much violence as may be necessary for the protection of his own life, or, within a proper degree, for the protection of his own property. It does not follow, if we find a pickpocket searching for our purse, that we have a right to brain him upon the spot. Still less does it appear that we have any natural or acquired authority to jeopard the lives of the innocent that we may detect the guilty. It is the duty of the Grand Jury of Warren County forthwith to indict Barber for manslaughter.

COLONIZING FROM NEW-YORK.

As Greece and Rome achieved greatness and renown scarcely less by their colonies than their conquests, so we look to systematic Colonization as one important means of extending the influence and the power of our own great City. She has now practically a population of at least Two Millions, though less than half of them live within her chartered limits; and she is the chief focus of American Immigration as well as American Commerce. Not less than Two Hundred Thousand persons land here annually from Europe in quest of American homes; and every avenue to Business or Employment would soon be glutted but for our vast tide of Inland Migration. This should be strengthened and regulated by system. Our seekers for rural homes waste too much of their scanty means in finding them; they lose time needlessly; and they encounter obstacles which system would remove or at least diminish. It is deplorable that we have not an Office or Bureau where every one looking for a rural home could find all possible information and some judicious counsel. This would while their needs are great. In its absence, and observation incite.

The advantages of migrating in companies are very great. The cost is reduced nearly half; lands can thus be bought far cheaper; the inevitable hardships of pioneer life are greatly softened; while each may profitably to be compelled to give up property which it minister to others' needs. Great caution must be used by an emigrant in trusting his means to one whom he does not thoroughly know; but, even though each should trust no one else, the advantages of concerted migration are still considerable. If a hundred men can club their means and deputize one of their arrange for the transportation of the entire and William B. Astor, without their consent, party and their effects, the saving will be as corporators, resolves itself into this: The much greater. Still we say, Know whom you

Let us suppose one hundred heads of families residing in or near our City shall, after due struct him to proceed to Virginia, examine, select, and buy. He does so; getting a clear deed of 10,000 to 20,000 contiguous acres, comprising two to five old plantations, half in timber, with a roomy old house and five to twenty rude cottages on each. These he proceeds to have laid out into a township and village, with the necessary roads and reservations for public buildings and grounds; the farmplats of different areas being so surveyed as to have each part timber, part improved, so far as possible. Start a saw-mill, and have a few rude cabins on different plats thrown up at once. Now let the associates go down, and have down to the highest bidder, the sale being that point to encourage the House of Lords free to every one, whether owners or not; but let certificates for money paid in to form the capital and buy the property be received in payment at a premium of ten per cent. Each of the associates or stockholders will thus buy according to his taste and means; and, when the last lot has been sold and the cash taken, let the concern be wound up by a pro rata division of the surplus realized among the stockholders. We shall be much disapand judiciously managed, may not be wound up within the year with a clear profit of at least fifty per cent. on the money invested.

Now commences a rougher experience. The with the narrow quarters of our poorer mechanics; the roads will be very poor; every one will seem to be in want of every thing; sickness will break out; and there will be a season of general complaint and discouragement, during which a number will sell out at any price and crawl back to the City, protesting that the colony is played out. They will mainly be those who can best be spared. To the frugal, temperate and energetic, their new homes will seem more attractive each day, because they will by labor and thrift be made so.

We have instanced Virginia, intending only to furnish an illustration widely applicable. Eastern Virginia is signally blessed with navigable bays, rivers, &c.; she has a mild climate; she is genial to the Peach, the Grape, &c., for which our climate is rather harsh; she is within easy reach of all our great Atlantic cities, which afford an unlimited market for Vegetables and Fruits; and she presents a better diversity of Timber and Clearing than any other good lands are found in every direction; and Examine and choose for vourselves.

have these additional advantages:

1. It will naturally include a doctor, a mer-

of those invading San Domingo, will be to this account represents money belonging to &c. Each of these will find business or emable to his associates, while serving sensibly

2. No one need ever be out of work. The needs of each will be the opportunity of others. One who cannot chop efficiently will find a neighbor who can, and will "change works" to procure his chopping. No one will be isolated; no one will have aught to fear. If there should be sullen or perverse neighbors, their scowls will be of no sort of consequence.

3. Such a colony, if planted soon, will incite and secure the planting of others all around it, thus increasing the value of its lands and affording eager markets for its produce. It would be a miniature New-York, and, after passing its crisis, would be constantly reënforced by troops of relatives and friends of the colonists, from this City and from every quarter.

We can't help wishing that a thousand such colonies were now filling up their ranks in our to enhance rather than deplete the abiding growth and prosperity of New-York.

MR. DISRAELI'S NEW POLICY.

There is a picturesque, pathetic poem by a distinguished German author describing a midnight review held by the ghost of the great Napoleon, in which the specters of all his dead marshals (and his vanished hosts pass before him in the sad moonlight. Did not Mr. Disraeli, when, the other day, he addressed the meeting of Conservative members of Parliament on the future policy of the party, feel that the review of his troops was almost as shadowy, unreal, and ghostlike a thing as that which the German poet imagined ? Really, one is almost glad, or at least relieved, to find that there is a Conservative party still in England-that it has not vanished into the companionship of the Johnson party which used to have existence here. But the banners, the symbols, the hope of the party are gone. The policy of "No Surrender," the only policy which could animate a Tory party at all, has positively evaporated under the influence of the unparalleled and magnificent majority which followed Mr. Gladstone. One can hardly believe that there was any heart or hope in the meeting of Conservative members. "Over 200," we are told, were present, and the number of Mr. Gladstone's actual majority was 118!

Nor does the account we receive of the proceedings at the great Conservative meeting tend to throw an air of reality over it. Mr. Disraeli announced the amendments which his party intend to propose; and so far as the Cable message allows us to understand them, or guess at their meaning, we can only say that some of them are too insignificant to be regarded as indorsing any policy whatever, while others aim so directly at the very principle of Mr. Gladstone's bill that Mr. Disraeli cannot possibly have any hope of their adopsave Millions to those whose means are scanty | tion. To propose, for instance, that grants made to the Irish Church at any time since we volunteer such suggestions as our travels the Reformation shall remain intact, is to propose to maintain that very principle of endowment against which the Government measure is directed. What is the fundamental idea and doctrine of the bill? Not merely-not at all, in fact-that the Established Church ought acquired before it could fairly claim to be a Protestant Church. The principle is, that what Mr. Disraeli himself described as an alien church-the church of a very small and a foreign minority-ought not to be maintained out of the national property at all. State endowments made by William number to look out and buy a fit location, then | the Third are no whit less obnoxious to this principle than such endowments made by a little and grew lamb-like on the 23d, 24th, Henry the Eighth. "The application of a and 25th. But there is no escape from the 'large portion of the Church revenues to the eternal laws. People who live over 40 desupport of public worship" is a proposal open grees north of the Equator must make to just the same objection. It is a direct attack upon the principle which was affirmed by ce water, and if they have less in Febconference and consideration, decide to migrate | the majority of 118. Mr. Disraeli cannot hope to | ruary they must button overcoats in April. together to Virginia, and shall choose one of carry it. There might be something more of a | On the 4th and 5th of the current month their number Agent and Treasurer, exacting of chance for the effort to be made to have the the wheat fields were looking their tenderest him good security, and paying him fairly for clauses of the bill which refer to the his responsibility as well as his services. They Maynooth grant and the Regium Donum now entrust him with their means-from \$500 | struck out. There are undoubtedly a few Libto \$3,000 each, as they may be able-and in- erals, among the Scottish members especially. who are ready to perpetrate any injustice at the bidding of anybody where the Maynooth grant is concerned. The Maynooth grant lost Edinburgh to Macaulay. The Maynooth grant rendered it impossible for Thackeray, when he thirsted for a seat in Parliament, to accept the invitation of a Scottish constituency. Some few Liberals, therefore (the great WHALLEY himself is a Liberal), would beyond doubt be sorely tempted to help Mr. Disraeli in trying to throw Maynooth out of the compromise. But there will hardly be waverers or renegades enough to imperil even the Maynooth clause in the House of Commons, although there might be each plat put up at auction and knocked a sufficiently stiff fight made by the Torics on

into mutilating at least that portion of the bill. Certainly that is the only one of the amendments which seems to us to have any genuine vitality or sincerity in it. But the Cable message does not make it clear whether the proposal is to strike out the Maynooth clauses in order that Maynooth may be left without anything, or merely in order to compensate it in some other way. When we speak of the pointed if such a concern, faithfully served contemplated amendment as having some possible vitality in it, we do so on the assumption that it is really meant as a No Popery blow. In this case it would indeed fail; but it might in the Tory sense be worth

new, rude homes will contrast unfavorably even | the trying. It is quite possible, however, that the only object is to prevent the compensation to Maynooth from being given out of the property of the Irish State Church. At present Maynooth is aided out of imperial funds. That aid is now to cease, and Mr. Gladstone proposes to compensate Maynooth out of the fund realized by the disendowment of the church. During the debate in the House many members, and some of them Roman Catholics, complained of this. The Tories said, "It is unfair to relieve "the Imperial Treasury at the expense of the 'Irish Church." The Roman Catholics, some few, said, looking at the matter from their own point of view, "It is unfair to rely on the Imperial Treasury at the expense of the purely Irish property now being resumed from its wrongful holder, the State Church, and which ought to be applied for the benefit of the nation at large," If this is all Mr. Disraeli's amendment applies to, it is hardly worth talking of. The particular source from which the Maynooth compensation is to be had is not section within our knowledge. But cheap and a matter of the slightest moment. In fact, Mr. Gladstone himself spoke of that question they who prefer to grow mainly Grain and as one which the Government were quite will-Stock will naturally be attracted to the West, jug to leave open for further consideration, when the mere details and machinery of the Such a colony as we have roughly outlined | bill have to be examined. In all this we see will not merely obtain land and transportation | no policy. The amendments which would be others are not worth talking about. It is significant, too, that a policy of mere delay does

apparently come to everybody that there is nothing to be gained, but much to be endangered, by prolonging a useless struggle. Indeed, when once it became apparent that English Protestantism would positively not respond to the cry of No Popery, and would not rush after Mr. Disraeli's fiery cross, the sensible men among the Conservative party must have known that there was no battle to fight. The English people took the appeal of the Protestant champion so coolly that he himself saw at once the thing was an anachronism, and quietly dropped it. There is a story of a man who, being rather profuse

in his condolence with the widow of a friend, and observing that the bereaved lady did not quite seem to appreciate his sympathetic utterances, promptly changed his tune, and said : "Well, Madam, if you take it in that sort of way, I can assure you that I care just as "little about the matter as you do." This was quite in Mr. Disraeli's style. When he found that the English people cared nothing about the fate of the Irish Church, he soon made it quietly evident that he cared just as little. There is nothing in the great meeting of Conservative members. There is nothing in their grand new policy. Mr. Disracli's speech was probably a very ingenious, plausible, and even animating harangue, but his amendments are a sham. Those which would be worth carrying he knows he can never carry; those which have any chance of being adopted are not worth, in a partisan sense, the trouble of a division.

THE SHERIFF'S BILL. It is said that the Sheriff's bill now before the Legislature will be worth about \$250,000 a year to the incumbent of that office, should it become a law. It is denied that this fund is to go to Tammany. The fact, we are informed, is that Tammany is only redeeming a promise which her leaders made to Sheriff O'Brien last Autumn. That worthy was induced to stand between those gallant operators and the legal aspect of the crime by which the Sixty Thousand fraudulent sets of naturalization papers were issued, just prior to our last election, by means whereof the ballotboxes were inundated, and the people defrauded of their right to elect their rulers. Truly, public virtue is not all gone when Tammany has the virtue to redeem her pledge at such a cost.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Throughout the greater part of the Republic we had unusual weather in the Winter and the first of the Spring months. January was very much like all Januarys, and gave us great snow banks in New-York and New-England, and floods of rain on the cotton and sugar fields. But February and March shifted places. For a week before and a week after Washington's birthday the ground near this city was almost bare of snow; the rivers ran free of ice; carpenters, masons, and painters could do a full day's work about as easy as in October or May; stock wandered about over the farms, nibbling sere herbage and basking in the mellow sun. Farmers could set fence posts and lay wall for weeks together; and in the southern part of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, a great deal of plowing was done. But March came in like a lion. The 4th, 5th, and 6th of the month were in many places the coldest of the season. The boys lashed on their skates again, and the ice merchants were in a fair way to harvest a second crop. Plows could run in Tennessee and the Carolinas, but very little at the North. Toward the last of the month the temper of this fitful month, mindful of the old proverb, mitigated up their minds to certain doses of green; on banks facing south there was a good bite of grass, and many had potatoes in. But an arctic blast, all the way from Labrador or Baffin's Bay, swept down across the continent; ice as thick as window glass crept from the margin of pools; water left in a pan or bucket on the north side of houses was so crusted as to require a sharp blow from a hatchet or a booted beel. If the weather in the latter part of March had been a little mellower, this unkind cut in April would have wrought wide damage. A few degrees more of mildness would have spread the faint blush of opening peach blooms over thousands of orchards in New-Jersey and Ohio, and might have drawn the more cautious apple trees into ruinous indiscretion. For those who live within a hundred miles of the latitude of Philadelphia and Columbus, the mild weather in March followed by this cold snap in April corresponds to the effect at the South of the mild February followed by the severe weather in March. The result has been in some places quite disastrous to the peach crop. The prespect in the low lands of Tennessee is bad; but on the mountains in that State the peach erop is almost as sure as the grass crop.

In Southern Illinois, the peach prospect is not very flattering, yet the injury by frost is overestimated. In Maryland the failure in some orchards will be complete, in others partial. In Somerset County, New-Jersey, the peach buds were killed. The cold did no harm to peaches in Michigan, nor much in Northern

Ohio. The wheat fields come out of the Winter in excellent condition. From every quarter, and all the way across the Continent, from the valleys of California to the flats of Long Island, the word is that the wheat never looked better at this time of year. This news brings sorrow only to those farmers who re-

fused \$1 60 and \$1 50, and held over for \$2. The editorial articles in many of the Southern newspapers deserve as much consideration as the question whether frost, or mildew, or army worm will cut down this or that crop. Those editorials urge the whole Southern community to devote itself to improved and progressive agriculture with vigor, and to the exclusion of all political aspirations or protests. The South Carolina papers urge palmetto planters to put in less cotton, but to plow deeper, and manure more liberally; they suggest that growing fruits and vegetables for the Northern seaboard ettles would be a profitable venture. The Memphis journals likewise press the policy of growing fruits and melons in a soil and climate peculiarly fitted for them, and thus supplying the cities of the North-West a month sconer than can be done on lands in the vicinity of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

There are two general features in our agriculture that deserve consideration and earnest efforts toward working a change. One relates especially to the North, the other to the South. I. In all the wheat-growing States the num-

English double us in their acreage, and they do it chiefly because they buy more bones and feed more roots and rich food to their stock.

11. Almost every county in the South deprives itself of half a million annually by buying what the farmers ought to raise. When agricultural wealth was the badge of respectability, the planter of three hundred bales was three times as much honored as he who sold one hundred. Hence the temptation to plow the whole face of the land and skim it of what plant food lay within three inches of the top. But we have changed all that. The Southern farmer of 1870 who stands first in his county will be the man who has the greatest number of agricultural products to sell, and who pays out money for hardly anything but salt and

GEN. SICKLES.

We simply call attention to the Washington dispatches in some of our cotemporaries in reference to the relations of Gen. Sickles toward the President, and deny upon authority the statement that there has been any "mis-'understanding." All the interviews between Gen. Sickles and President Grant have been especially friendly and cordial. We understand that the President took an

early occasion, after his inauguration, to tender

to Gen. Sickles various public employments.

He was offered a command in one of the Southern States, which he declined; and the mission to Mexico, which, for domestic reasons, he was compelled also to decline. He was asked to accept the mission to Spain. The President has recognized in Gen. Sickles a man of more than ordinary gifts, with a brilliant record during the war, and self-sacrificing in his devotion to the Republican party. Few men have been so strongly tempted. When President Johnson meditated his defection from the party which made him President, Gen. Sickles was among the men he especially sought to seduce. He named him to a prominent foreign mission. He tendered him the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, and we believe it was understood that he might have succeeded Mr-Stanton as Secretary of War. He was sent into the Carolinas at a critical time in the work of reconstruction. If he had carried out the spirit of Mr. Johnson's policy he might have paralyzed the loyal element in those States, and delayed, if not destroyed, their rehabilitation. No General was more patient, earnest, and liberal in his policy both toward the Blacks and the Whites. While with one hand he secured freedom to the oppressed, with the other he showed justice and magnanimity to the dominant Rebel party. His administration was brilliant and successful. He brought the Carolinas into proper relations with the Government. No States have been more thoroughly reconstructed. He was stricken down on the eve of the completion of the work because he refused to obey the mandates of the President. Coming back to the Northern States he gave his time and intellect to the consolidation of the Republican party, on the basis of universal suffrage, and especially to the nomination of Gen. Grant as the candidate of that party. He was among the earliest supporters of Gen. Grant for the

Because of this record, Gen. Sickles is now made a target for the virulent abuse of the enemies of freedom. He leaves the army; he takes no public office; he returns to civil life. Those who attacked him when he was a leader in the party of justice, now attack him as a private citizen. We regret to lose his counsels and his efforts at this time. There are few men so gifted now in public employment. The assaults made upon him will be regarded by his fellow countrymen as the idle wind which passes by. Gen. Siekles belongs to history. The nation which he has served so well will surround him in his retirement with its confidence and its support.

Presidential nomination.

At a meeting of the Union League Club, held last night, that body unanimously decided to extend to its President, Mr. John Jay, some fitting expression of the esteem in which his fellow members hold him, and of their gratification at his recent appointment to the Austrian mission. A committee of seven was appointed to consider whether this expression might best take the form of a public dinner, a service of plate, or some other testimonial, and to report to the

Mr. A. C. Wilson, European Agent of the New-York Associated Press, is recovering from the severe illness which has incapacitated him for duty, during some

Club next Saturday evening.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

A CARD FROM MR. SMALLEY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: It cannot be necessary for me to notice at any length Mr. Fogg's comment on my letter in reference to Mr. Hale. His letter is sufficiently discredited by his attack, as uncalled for and untrue as it is brutal, on the wife of Mr. Perry. On one point only I have a word to say. Mr. Fogg, referring to my statement that Mr. Hale's sympathics are not with the Republican movement in Spain, says I have been imposed upon by Mr. Perry. If I have been imposed upon, it is not by Mr. Perry, but by Mr. Hale. There is in my letter no single statement of Mr. Hale's opinions which is not founded upon his own language. What he may write to Mr. Fogg I do not know, but his expressions to me were those of unequivocal hostility to the establishment of a Ropublic in Spain. I don't think Mr. Hale will deny this. If his memory should so far fail him as to allow him to attempt a contradiction, I shall be able to recall to his mind conversations which put the matter beyond a doubt. As to the declarations of sympathy with the Queen and a desire for her return, they are made so commonly in the American Legation that there can be few persons in the habit of visiting there who have not heard them more than once. It is, then, upon Mr. Halo's own declarations, upon the remarks publicit made-I do not mean by visitors-in his house, and finally upon my own knowledge of his mental condition, that I based my reluctant assertion of his unfitness to be Minister. My testimony, therefore, must be judged on its morits. It cannot be affected by the mere dissent of Mr. Fogg, whose personal kindness toward Mr. Hale has ted him into an indiscre-

tion which I doubt not he has already regretted. I am, &c., Grorde W. SMAILEY. Office of THE TELBUNE, London, April 3, 1869.

DEATH OF MAJOR CHARLES O. ROGERS. Major Charles O. Rogers, preprietor of The Bostos Journal, died last ovening at 10; o'clock. Major Rogers made The Journal one of the most enterprising and profitable newspapers in Now-England, and remained sole proprietor of it until his death.

The Pope, it is said, intends to confer on the Prince Imperial of France the title of Reman Patrician, which was once destined for the Emperor himself. As an illustration of the progress of Greece

In civilization, it is stated that between 1830 and 1836, the number of schools increased from 110 to 1.388, and the number of pupils from 9,249 to 76,373. Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, is with-

out a garrison. Its dilapidated condition abows that it will soon become one of the things of the past. The chain of Confederate earthworks and batteries axtending along the entire front of the island facing the city and